290

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices,

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Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1765.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Mr. GREEN,

IT is a Queſtion frequently put in Converſation, *How ſhall Buſineſs be tranſacted, ſhould there be no Stamped Paper?* But as the above Queſtion is very general, and the Reaſoning upon it hath appeared to me to be too vague, I have endeavour'd by the following Queries to ſtate it with more Preciſion.

1ſt. Hath the Legiſlature Authority to enact a Law that all Contracts ſhall be void, that Property ſhall ſtagnate, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice totally ceaſe?

2d. Suppoſing Law ſhould be made without ſuch Deſign being clearly expreſſed, would a Conſtruction, bringing it to the Effect ſuggeſted in the above Quere, upon an Event unforeſeen, and unprovided for by the Legiſlature, be maintainable?

3d. Should the Commiſſioners fail in having the Paper ſtamped according to the Directions of the Statute, or the ſtamped Paper miſcarry at Sea, would the Power to make Contracts remain, might our Trade be continued, Property be circulated, and all Violations of Men's Rights, in their Perſons, Liberty & Eſtates, be redreſſed in the preſent ordinary Courſe, or not?

4th. If the preſent ordinary Courſe might be purſued upon either of the above Events, upon what Principle would it be?

5th. If no ſtamped Paper is to be got, is it not an impoſſible for *A* and *B* to uſe it, as it would be if it did not exiſt?

If it is objected that the People's not having the Uſe of the ſtamped Paper, is their own Fault; Quere,

6th. Who are meant by the Term *People*, are *all* the Individuals of the Province meant by it; if ſo, is the Fact true? Are *ſome* Individuals only meant; if ſo, are any other than ſuch to ſuffer for their Conduct; or in other Words, would it conſiſt with Juſtice to puniſh *A* for the Behaviour of *B*?

Oct. 24. *Tom's Coffee-Houſe.* A. A.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

The following Piece was intended to be publiſhed during the late Commotions in this City.

To the PRINTER,

AS all Men ſprang from the ſame common Parent, they were all originally equal, and all equally free.—Every Man had a Right to do what he pleaſed, provided he did not injure others who had the ſame Rights as himſelf. This Regard to the Rights of others was the only Boundary to the Right of each particular. Whatever any one acquired, without Injury to others, was his own Property; which none had a Right to take from him. When Strength or Cunning were employ'd to violate or encroach upon the Rights of others, it became neceſſary for *Many* to unite in *Defence* of their Properties againſt theſe Invaders. Hence Government aroſe. By common Conſent ſome were choſen to act for the Service of the Reſt, and by each Individual inveſted with his power, to render that Service effectual. *The ſole End of Government was the publick Good.* By the ſecurity of Private property, and the Increaſe of the Means of Happineſs. For the more convenient Collection of the power of a whole Society or People, to guard againſt or repel the Attempts of Fraud and Violence—To eſtabliſh prudent Rules for the Determination of Property. To decide in difficult Caſes, and accommodate Juſtice to particular Circumſtances, ſo that each one might enjoy his Right; and to do whatever other Matter ſhould be neceſſary to the publick Good. It became alſo neceſſary to fix Rules to regulate the Order and offices of Government itſelf—Theſe are various in different places, but the Deſign of all is the ſame, that is, *The publick Good.* So long as this End is purſued, the Government is the People's Friend, and it is their Intereſt to ſupport its Offices and Officers: But if it happens, as it often does, that thoſe who are inveſted with Power and Authority to be employ'd for the publick Good, make Uſe of it to injure and oppreſs their Brethren, in direct Oppoſition to the Deſign of their Appointment. Then, if they cannot be removed, nor Redreſs be obtain'd by the ordinary Methods of proceeding. The next Conſideration is, whether the Evils impoſed upon them by thoſe they have entruſted with the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, is greater than they would ſuffer from the Diſſolution or Suſpenſion of Government in its uſual Forms. If the latter is the leaſt Evil, then there always reſides a power in the United Body of the People, ſufficient to ſuſpend or diſſolve the powers they have given, or oblige thoſe who hold them to the performance of their Duty.

This can only happen in Caſes that are very plain and very important to the publick, ſo that the whole body of the People conſur in Sentiment alike and determine as one Man. Then they may naturally reſume the powers they gave. Powers that ſubſiſted only in their Conſent to ſupport them, and take them again into their own Hands, till their Grievances are redreſſed: For *the publick Good*, the ſole End of Government is not to be ſacrificed to the Form eſtabliſh'd, for attaining it.

It is needleſs to give Cautions againſt this Recurrence to the firſt Principles of Government, but in Caſes important enough to juſtify it. For it cannot happen at all but in ſuch Caſes. Without a Diſcontent general enough to occaſion it; it cannot take Place.

But as the Stamp Act has given ſuch an Occaſion for it, as never was before known to Engliſhmen, which has excited more popular Tumults than ever till now happen'd in America, and, unleſs the final act, which would utterly deſtroy Liberty, is repealed, may yet occaſion many more, the Effects of which may be terrible, unleſs properly regulated—*Some Hints upon that Head, in Caſe of any more ſuch popular Meetings may be uſeful.*

All that compoſe ſuch an Aſſembly, eſpecially thoſe that act as Leaders and Directors of the Reſt are adviſed, always to keep in Mind, that the Deſign of their Meeting is to obtain a Redreſs of Grievances—not to occaſion new ones—therefore that no innocent Perſon, nor any upon bare Suſpicion, without ſufficient Evidence, ſhould receive the leaſt Injury.

They are adviſed to conſider that while they are thus collected, they act as a ſupreme uncontroulable Power, from which there is no Appeal, where Trial, Sentence and Execution ſucceed each other almoſt inſtantaneouſly—and therefore they are in Honour bound to take Care that they do no Injuſtice, nor ſuffer it to be done by others, leſt they diſgrace their Power, and the Cauſe which occaſioned its Collection. Wherever there is Power, there is an implied Obligation upon it, to do Juſtice, and redreſs Grievances; ſo that when the collective Body of the People, for a Time, take the Power out of the Hands of the Magiſtrates, into their own; the Obligations upon them to do Juſtice is no leſs than it was upon the Magiſtrates, while the Power was in their Hands.

They are adviſed to conſider that ſuch extraordinary Meaſures are only taken upon very extraordinary and important Occaſions; and ought to be confined to ſuch weighty Matters of general Concernment & Complaint as could not be redreſſed by the ordinary Forms of Proceeding, nor admitted of any other Remedy: That therefore the mixing any other Matters of leſs general Concernment or Conſequence, injures the grand Cauſe of their Meeting and helps to fruſtrate the Deſign of it.

They are adviſed to conſider, that many Men of bad Principles will take the Opportunity of publick Commotions to perpetrate their baſe or villanous Deſigns, to indulge Revenge, or prey upon private Property, by leading heated, tho' generally well meaning Multitudes, into Actions that diſgrace their Proceeding and weaken that Power that is often of the greateſt Uſe, and the moſt terrible to arrogant, overgrown Offenders, who have contrived to ſcreen themſelves from being brought to the Puniſhments they have deſerved, by the ordinary Methods of Proceeding; The greateſt Care therefore is neceſſary to keep an undiſciplined irregular Multitude from running into miſchievous Extravagancies: And if any Enormities are committed, it damps the Spirits of all concern'd and perhaps may not leave them Courage enough for the neceſſary Defence of their Liberties.

Laſtly they are adviſed, as ſoon as the grand Deſign of their Meeting is fully anſwer'd, and ſecurity given that the Stamp Acts, ſhall not be executed, immediately to diſſolve—and let Government go on in its uſual Forms.

To his Excellency the Honorable THOMAS GAGE, Major General and Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces in North America, &c. &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council conven'd.

IT is with the greateſt Joy, we beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the Reſtoration of the Tranquility of this City; and as its Preſervation (under GOD) was eminently owing to your Prudence, we think ourſelves bound to tender your Excellency our moſt grateful Acknowledgments.

As the Deſtruction of the City, and the Effuſion of Blood, might, as this unhappy Conjuncture, have fed the Spirit of Diſcontent ſo prevalent in all the Colonies, and involved the whole Continent in Confuſion and Diſtreſs, that Wiſdom which prevented Conſequences not to be thought of without Horror, deſerves our Applauſe; and will never be forgotten by his Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects in this City. We are with the greateſt Eſteem and Regard,

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

Your Excellency's moſt humble Servants,

Signed by Order of the Common Council. JOHN CRUGER, Mayor.

New-York, 11th November, 1765.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

IT makes me extremely happy that any Endeavours of mine ſhould have contributed towards the Preſervation of this City, or prevented the Effuſion of the Blood of our Fellow Subjects.

The Spirit that has ſo lately appeared here, was raiſed to the moſt dangerous Pitch, even to threaten Acts of open Rebellion, and your own Minds will have painted to you the dreadful Conſequences which muſt have enſued. As the Peace of the City is for the preſent happily reſtored, it becomes the Duty of every loyal Subject, and of every good Citizen to exert himſelf to preſerve it, and I aſſure myſelf that every Step will be taken by you, that can be conducive to this End, by calming the heated Imaginations of the People, and by bringing them back to a Senſe of their Duty, and their wonted Obedience to Government. To the Worſhipful the Mayor and Corporation of the City of New-York.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The Benignity which appears in the whole Behaviour of our new Governor, endears him to the People of this Colony: His ordering the hoſtile Preparations at the Fort to be entirely ſtop, and above all, his declaring he had nothing to do with the Stamps, has fed the People of thoſe Pleaſing Proceedings that prior to his Arrival had juſtly ſuggeſted to them.—The Sons of Liberty, on Friday laſt, gave him the moſt expreſſive Marks of their Joy, by their meeting in great Numbers, in the Fields, where they erected Pyramids and Inſcriptions to his Honor, and one of the grandeſt Bodies ever exhibited in this City. They had previouſly ſent him a congratulatory Addreſs on his Arrival, which being dictated by the moſt ſincere Gratitude, was not the leſs pathetic for being deſtitute of the Pageantry which often attends thoſe of more regular Bodies. His Excellency received it with the greateſt Politeneſs, and made a complaiſant Anſwer.

Theſe Sons of Liberty, ever vigilant for their Country's Good, being again alarmed at a ſecond Importation of Stamps in the Minerva, Captain Tillet, were indefatigable in their Endeavours to have them lodged with the firſt, in the City Hall. A reſpectful Application was made to the Mayor and Corporation, who worthily exerting themſelves, they were accordingly landed on Saturday Morning laſt, and depoſited there. The Magiſtrates cannot be too much praiſed for their noble Endeavours to preſerve Peace, and quiet the Minds of the People, while they can do it without making any Sacrifice of our Liberties to Deſpotiſm.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Ship Hope, Capt. Chriſtian Jacobſon, from London,—*without Stamps*. He is the firſt Commander who, to our Knowledge, has had the Honour of refuſing to bring thoſe Inſtruments of Oppreſſion into the Country.

Paragraph from a Correſpondent.

" It is ſaid a Bill will be framed this Seſſion, that Buſineſs may be carried on as uſual, at the Secretary's Office, and Cuſtom Houſe, &c. on Account of the Non Diſtribution of Stamps, in this Province. If ſo, it will ſave the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury an amazing Sum, as he is to find Stamps & Stamp Officers; and is liable by the Stamp Act to all the Coſts and Damages that may enſue, where no Stamps are to be had."

1111 Vide the Act page 53. 1111 See a Particular Account of the affair page 278

AS we have of late frequently communicated to the Public the Thoughts of People *here*, relative to the Power of the Parliament of Great-Britain, it may be agreable to our Readers to be acquainted with the Sentiments of any Gentleman on the other Side the Water who appears to understand the Question. We have therefore inserted the following Extract from some Tracts *on the Spiritual and Temporal Liberty of the Subjects in England*, wrote by ANTHONY ELLYS, *D.D.* late Lord Bishop of *St. David's*, and printed in London this present Year; a Gentleman remarkable for his good Sense and Knowledge of the Laws of his Country, and who considering his particular Station in Life could not be supposed to be unfriendly to the Prerogative.—These Tracts may be recommended to the Perusal of one Mr. PYM a Person who appears very fond of showing his Talents, but has hitherto been remarkable for nothing but an unparallell'd Assurance, and a total Ignorance both of the Nature and Rights of the Colonies, and the British Constitution—Also to all other Political Scribblers both in high and low Stations, who propagate this slavish Doctrine, that if the Parliament should make an Act that the Colonists should sacrifice their first Born, it must be considered as an Act of Parliament, and *as such* ought to be obeyed.

WHENEVER the crown has appeared to make, or been suspected to design, any attempts upon our liberties, the generality of the nation hath discovered a spirit of opposition to it: and has not been quieted, in most cases, till some farther confirmation and security to our liberties hath been granted by the crown. This any one may observe in the whole course of our history, and which, indeed, may be seen from the instances that I have given, in these papers, of the progress of our liberty. But this spirit of liberty and watchfulness, against all attempts of the crown, was never more strong, or more general, or had greater opportunities of exerting itself, than at present. The tenures, with the legal obligations resulting from them, and the penalties upon the breach of them, and the power in the crown upon the education of their wards, had antiently a great influence upon many of the subjects, towards keeping down the spirit of liberty: moreover, there was formerly some principles very much received, and as it were rooted in the minds of a great part of the nation, which, in no small degree, checked and tempered the works of this spirit. Men were brought up with a notion of the sacred hereditary right of our kings, and of the unlawfulness of resisting their authority, upon any pretence or cause whatsoever.

THESE principles, in the reign of James I. and some of his successors, were instilled into a great part of the people, in their education; and sinking into their minds as undoubted truths, had, though they could not command some, yet a great influence on the conduct of others, and those in great numbers, as well as some of great weight. But, since the Revolution, the vast number of pamphlets written and dispersed through all parts of the nation, and read even by the lowest of the people, and countenanced by the highest, have not only much lessened the influence of these principles, but almost wholly extirpated them out of men's minds. The people have been taught and persuaded to believe, that the laws and liberties of this kingdom are their birthright. The notions of the universities and the clergy are a good deal changed; and the freedom of the press gives every man opportunity of imparting his thoughts upon this subject to the public.

Now when such a spirit of liberty is diffused through the mass of a nation, especially of one already possessed of laws that secure every great article of liberty, it appears to be impossible that a crown, in the circumstances of our's, should suddenly, or in any little time hereafter, become absolute, without the assistance of foreign force. But if any person thinks, that by the influence of preferments, the operation of civil officers, and the application of money, the crown may gain parliaments, to such a degree that they may gain what ever points they desire, not apparently contrary to the national interest, I will not dispute this point with him. The only points that I would insist upon are these; viz.

1st. That the crown will not be likely to get any parliament to give up any of the great bulwarks of national liberty: though, even if the parliament should do that, like the parliament summoned by Richard II at Shrewsbury, yet the crown would not, in consequence of the parliament's so doing, have its own absolute power effectually established.

2dly, No parliament will, I believe, be so far influenced as to give up any of the essential points, or great securities of our liberty; because the parliament is now composed of gentlemen of estates, who could not easily have any equivalent for what they or their posterity would suffer by the loss of public liberty. There are not places enough of value, in the disposal of the crown, to tempt a sufficient number of them, nor could the crown well find money enough to make it worth their while; for it would be selling their birth right for a mess of pottage.

3dly, They would recoil at the thoughts of so deeply injuring their posterity and their countrymen; even if they could do it with *safety*. But, moreover, they would not only fear to be reproached and laid aside, for the future, by the people, *but might also expect that such laws against the plain interest of the people, would not be submitted to.* The nation are now generally come to look upon the house of commons as empowered to act for the benefit, but not for the ruin or great mischief, of their constituents; and, therefore, if they should act plainly to the public mischief, *they would reckon their actings illegal and even null in themselves. Their authority would be lost: they would be only considered as five or six hundred men, and even the most profligate of men.* The Senate of Capua was so; and so was the Cortes, at the Groyne, in Charles the Fifth's time: and thus was our Rump parliament. The nation would think themselves at liberty to disavow what they had done, and would certainly chuse persons who would resolve to retrieve and annul it; *and would probably refuse to submit.*

Hence, therefore, a parliament will hardly venture to act openly and avowedly against the interest and liberty of the people. And the interest of the nation is now so well understood, that the parliament cannot think of imposing upon it, in any thing which is much against the public service. Formerly, this might be somewhat more practicable; before printing was found out, or when nothing of state matters could be printed, but what was licensed by the government: but now any person is at liberty to print what he thinks fit, so he observes proper decency and caution."

From the NEW LONDON GAZETTE.

To the several Printers in the Colony of Connecticut.

Gentlemen,

YOU are desired, without fear or reluctancy, to publish the following proposals and resolves of a large number of the inhabitants of said colony (convened at Windham on the 14th day of November, 1765, by their representatives), in your next papers, in order to keep up, establish and maintain that spirit of union and liberty, as a free people; and that it is absolutely necessary in order effectually to prevent the late unconstitutional act of parliament for assigning certain Stamp duties upon us and the neighbouring colonies and provinces on the continent, taking place —— we can't but express our uneasiness and resentment of and to the conduct of our *governor's* taking, and the *members of the council* administring the oath, injoined by the act of parliament, for assigning Stamp-duties aforesaid, on this and the neighbouring colonies and provinces. But as the thing was publicly transacted every one can or may judge what their public or private views and purposes were therein.

We now, as the representatives of the people of the several towns to which we belong, recommend union, harmony and good agreement in and among us, not only in the opposing of, and noncomplying with, the said Stamp-act (as called); but also that the statutes, laws and ordinances of the colony, be duly observed, kept and strictly adhered to, and duly executed in every paragraph thereof —— But as the stamped papers being, by the hands or means of our rulers, or those who sustain offices of trust, over or among us, or distributing or receiving of them by the lowest peasant, may be of the most fatal consequences, thereby to inforce said act; we do hereby declare and publish this our settled and deliberate purpose, as a *free people*,—that we will, by all due and effectual means, prevent the use, distribution or receiving of said papers, stamped according to said act, in any branch of business, to trade, either foreign or domestic, by any member or members of this colony. And we do hereby earnestly request the printers hereof, on the knowledge of the use or receiving of said paper or papers, to publish the same with all expedition; let him or them be of higher or lower rank; for which this shall be the printer's sufficient warrant and shall also be honorably rewarded for such information. We further recommend it to the several towns in this colony, that they meet by their representatives, chosen for that purpose, once in every month, or oftner if need be, until we have intelligence whether the united request of the united provinces on this continent, at the court of Great Britain be granted; and that the method of meeting be for each county to associate, and each immediately to send a report and a copy of their conclusions to the other counties, and it thought proper at any time, the counties agreeing to have a general meeting.——Signed in behalf of the respectable populace of this colony. PHILO PATRIA.

Voted and Resolved, That this meeting, or assembly, be adjourned as follows: The county of New-London are to meet at the Court House in Norwich, on Tuesday the 19th day of this inst. November, at which time and place, deputies are desired to meet from each town in said county, and said meeting will publish their proceedings in the new *London Gazette*.

The county of Windham are to meet at the Court House in Windham, on Tuesday the 26th of this inst. November, at which time and place the several towns in said county, are desired to send deputies. They will publish their proceeding in the New London Gazette.

Inhabitants of any town in any county in this colony, will be well accepted, to appear at either of those meetings; as they in all the counties in this colony, have not yet commenced; but it is undoubted, that when the general principles of these proceedings are fully known, the same measures will be adhered to thro' the whole colony, and there will be a connection and correspondence between the meeting of the several counties, and their constituents.

LONDON, September 25.

Extract of a Letter from Boston in New-England, August 5, 1765.

"As to public Affairs, it would take me up a Week's Time to write all I could say: As to the Imposition of the Stamp-Act (which takes place the 1st of November) it will, I believe, be of short Continuance; for it is universally esteemed here as arbitrary and unconstitutional, and as a Breach of Charter and Contract between —— and Subject; and we think we have a Right to refuse Submission to it.—However I believe most of the Stamp Masters will be afraid to act in such Station as will stab their Country.

"We have two hundred thousand Inhabitants in this Province, and the others in Proportion; so that it is computed there are about two Millions in the whole: From hence you will think it is too late in the Day to be Dragoon'd out of our Rights.

"I have been here above fifteen Years, and I do not know of one single Man but would risque his Life and Property to serve King George the Third; and would do the same to maintain his Rights, Liberty and Property.—Touch our Interest, and our Body politic, like the human Body, sensibly feels it, and would do its utmost to shake it off.

"The Custom house Books will shew, that 3000l. less are collected since the Duty on Molasses has been Three pence, than when one Penny: Your small Men of War have eat the King's Provisions in guarding the Coasts; but have brought neither Profit nor Credit to their Employers."

To the PRINTERS.

IT was not long ago predicted that the Custom Houses, and the Courts of Justice would be shut up.—This Prediction, it is said, is now in Part, fulfilled: The Influence that the Predictor himself has in bringing on the Completion of his own Prophecies is Matter of Conjecture: I will take the Liberty to propose the following Queries for the Consideration of him & others.

Does he design by *wearying* the People, to bring them into a Submission to the Act?

Has not the Governor declared that there is no Stamp Distributor, and that he has no Authority to appoint one, nor even to open the Packages that are said to contain the Papers?

Is the Stamp-Act at this Time, or has it ever been within the Province, or in Being, that we know of?

Is it not impossible then for the People to conform to this Law if they had ever so great a Mind to?—N. B. This however is an absurd Supposition.

Is not the shutting up the Custom-House, for want of the Stamped Papers, a very *idle Pretence*, and inconsistent with *Prudence*, as well as Justice, to the King and his good Subjects?

Is there not Reason to fear that this will shortly be attended with more disagreable Effects, than a Non-observance of the Stamp-Act?

With Respect to the Courts of Justice, Can there be any *legal* Reason for shutting them up, but in the Case of *Invasion* or *Rebellion*?

In either of these Cases, must not a Record thereof be made, in Order to justify? And will any one say that either of these is the Case?

Will it not be the Duty of the supreme Magistrate, when Courts of Justice are shut up to enquire whether there be the *legal* Reason for so very *extraordinary* an Event, and if there be not, Will it not be his Business to interpose in this Matter? *Yours, &c.* L. D.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

The following Epigrams are at your Service.

MOTHER-COUNTRY: An Epigram.

SPURN the Relation—she's no more a Mother,
Than Lewis to George a most Christian Brother,
To French Ware and Scotch, grown generous and rich,
She gives her dear Children Pox, Slavery and Itch.

To General CONWAY, *and the present Ministry: Under whose Administration, it is hoped, the Relation that has subsisted between Great-Britain and English America, will be restored.*

FAIR Liberty's Sons, just, generous and brave,
Who can't see unmov'd one Colonist a Slave.
Now such are at Helm we shall all Boys! be free;
And Pox Itch and Slavery rest Gr nv ll! on thee.

To the quondam right honorable G—rge Gr-nv-ll, Esq;

TO make us all Slaves, now you've lost Sir! the Hope,
You've but to go hang yourself.—We'll find the Rope.

America, Nov. 1765 BOSTONIENSIS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON* ENTERED IN.

Stone from Philadelphia; Samson, Stone & Hatch from Maryland; Crawford from North-Carolina; Atkins from Newfoundland; Perkins from New-Providence; Waters from Tortola; Donnell from Dominica; Hamblen from Kirkwall; Dashwood from New Castle.

|| See Page 282 ‡‡ George Grenville ooooooooo Vide the Acts page 53.

† Vide Gov.r Barnards Speech page 208.

Boston, November 30, 1765.

ALL Merchants, and others, concerned in Trade, are desir'd to meet on TUESDAY NEXT, being the Third of *December*, at Four o'Clock, P. M. at the *British Coffee-House* in King-Street, on Business of Importance to the Trade of this Province——And it is desired that every Person concerned in Trade will unanimously attend.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS imported in Captain *Marshall* from *London*, a fresh Assortment of *ENGLISH* GOODS.

CHOICE *Cheshire* Cheese just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from *London*, and to be sold by

Blanchard and Hancock,

in Union-street, opposite the Conduit; where may be had, a large and good Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brazier's and Pewter Wares; all sorts of Lines and Twine, Corn Fanns, *English* and *German* Steel, choice *Philadelphia* Bar Iron, &c &c.

Colchester and Drapery Baize, single and double Camblets; a variety of genteel Ribbons; silk Mitts; purple, black, pink and white Sattins; black Taffeties; figured Silk for Cappchines, Trimmings for ditto; Hat Linings and Trimmings for Hats; Angling Rods and Reeds; with a fresh Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season, imported in the Ship *Boston Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, by

Daniel Jones,

And to be Sold for Cash only, at his Shop in Newbury Street, at the South End of *Boston*—Where may be had, raw Brass Kettles for the Sterling Cost; Womens plain black Russel Shoes, Callimanco ditto, Childrens ditto, made by the best Workmen in Lynn, and are esteemed by many to be preferable to those which are made in England.

☞ Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats, of his own make, by Wholesale and Retail, &c.

Cash given for Furrs and Bees Wax, at the above Shop.

Russia Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, Irish Linnens, 8 4 Blankets, Sheathing and Drawing Nails, 5 Inch Deck, 10 and 20d Ditto,—Imported and to be Sold cheap by

William Coffin, Jun.

Next Door to the Governor's.; where he likewise has to sell, by Wholesale or Retail,

A general Assortment of Drugs, and Medicines, Salt-Petre in Casks of 100wt. Spices of all Sorts, Turkey Figgs, Currants, Raisins, Almonds and other Groceries, Redwood and other Dye Stuffs.—Country Doctors and Traders, may be supplied by Letter, with the usual Fidelity and Dispatch, as if present themselves.

Choice Cocoa, Coffee,

Molasses, Bohea and Hyson TEA, Raw Hides, Salt, Cordage, Junk, Roll Brimstone, &c.

ALSO,

TWO large boiling Coppers, to be Sold at Store No. 4. on the Long-Wharff.

Choice *Connecticut* Pork & Beef, Butter and Cheese, Pot-Ash Kettles and Coolers, to be Sold very cheap, by *Daniel & William Hubbard*, at their Store on *Green's* Wharf, near the Market.

N. B. Cash given at said Store for POT-ASH and FLAXSEED.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph Palmer & Com'y.

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted pure*—Spermaceti in Casks, strain'd Spermaceti Oil by the Quantity or Cask, Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel, &c. &c.

Also to be Sold at the above Store,

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Cushing & Com'y.

At their Sugar House in Back Street, next to Mr. Benjamin Hornes's *Distill House;*

CHoice Double, Single & Lump Refin'd Loaf and Brown Sugars, and Molasses—ALSO New *Philadelphia* Flour.

A few Hogsheads of choice West India Rum; Lisbon Wine by the Quarter Cask; choice Sugar and Molasses; Setts of Knives; and a genteel Assortment of Looking Glasses, to be Sold by *Jonathan* Snelling, at his Store on *Treat's* Wharff.

To be Sold at private Sale, at the Dwelling House of *Edward Lyde*, in Summer-Street, A Variety of genteel House Furniture, almost new. Attendance will be given at said House next Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'Clock, and from 3 to 5 on said Days.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Cornhill, near the Old Brick Meeting-House, three Stories high, with a good Shop in the Front; and is well accommodated with a good Yard & Pump; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious Barn, conveniently situated for a Truckman or Carter: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Captain Stewart from Madeira, in Lat 31 Lon 66, spoke a Bermudian Sloop from Turks Island, the Capt. of which informed him, that the Druid Sloop of War Captain Burnaby, from Jamaica, had been there, and had taken Possession of that Island, and Keys belonging thereto, in the Name of the King of Great Britain; and from thence was to go to Cape Francois, to acquaint the French Governor there of his Proceedings. He likewise informed Captain Stewart, that the French had made Restitution for the English Vessels they seized there last Year.

We hear from Bucks County, that the Magistrates there have resolved to go on with their Business as usual.

We hear from Virginia, that the Surveyor General of his Majesty's Custom, has given Orders that the Offices there should be kept open, and Vessels cleared out as usual.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Octob 23, 1765.

"Doctor Howell, Collector of Stamp Duty, is arrived: The Stamp-Law I hear, is to take Place the Fifth of next Month: Great are the Murmurings against it, but we dare not proceed to such Violences as the People of Boston and Virginia.

NEW YORK, November 25.

The English Papers (which we have received by Capt. Jacobson) contain no very material Intelligence. We find many virulent Aspersions against the Colonies in them, as cruel as unjust. However, we are not without some worthy Advocates in England, who being armed with Truth and Justice, we hope will confound the wicked Designs of our Adversaries.

Not one of the Vessels that arrived here last Week, from London or Bristol, were more than half loaded; and by several Letters brought by them we learn, That the Workmen at the different Factories in England, are more than half discharged, begin to be very troublesome, and say, that unless the Restraints are taken off the Trade of America, they will be inevitably ruin'd; and that Petitions were preparing, by many different Counties to be laid before the Parliament, as soon as it meet; what follows being the Copy of one drawn up by the Merchants of Manchester for that Purpose.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Memorial of the several Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester;

Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT very great and extensive Manufactures have been established in the Town and Neighbourhood of Manchester: That the home Consumption thereof is very small in Comparison of the Export Trade which is carried on betwixt Great Britain and the West-Indies, and the Continent of North America.

That your Memorialists believe the Demand of our Colonies does not exceed one Moiety of the Goods usually exported from Great Britain to them, but their surest and best Market consists in the Supply of Foreigners, who have been accustomed to resort to Jamaica, and the other Plantations, in order to exchange their Bullion for English Manufactures.

It is with the utmost Concern that your Memorialists find themselves obliged to represent to your Lordships, that the Trade of the said Town and Neighbourhood of Manchester, hath lately suffer'd a great and sudden Diminution, and in Return for their Manufactures exported last Year, very scanty Remittances have been made, most of the Goods lying still on hand in North America and the Islands; and the extreme Want of current Cash having disabled their Correspondents, tho' of the greatest Property and highest Credit, to make Payments for the few Goods that have been dispos'd of.

In Consequence of repeated Advices from those Correspondents, your Memorialists are reduc'd to the unhappy Necessity of contracting their Trade, and have been already oblig'd to discharge great Numbers of their working People.

Your Memorialists beg Leave to suggest their Belief and Opinion, that the Stagnation of Trade is owing to the Orders and Commissions that they are inform'd are given to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships now station'd in the West Indies.

In Behalf therefore of themselves, and the many Thousands of poor People, whom they have the melancholy Apprehension of seeing Reduced to the utmost Penury and Distress, they beg Leave to lay before your Lordships, their present unhappy Situation, humbly imploring such Relief as your Lordships Wisdom and Goodness may seem proper.

NEWPORT, November 25.

Last Week the Reverend EZRA STILES, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in this Town, received a Diploma, for a Doctorate in Divinity, from the University of Edinburgh.

Upon this Occasion we beg Leave to say, that it gives us the highest Satisfaction, when we see the Honours and Rewards of Virtue and Literature conferred on real Merit; and to the Applause of the Universities in Scotland, we add with Pleasure, that we never heard of an Instance, in which that Dignity was by them undeservedly bestowed.

BOSTON, *December 2.*

We can assure the Public, That the Assemblies in the Colonies of New York and New-Hampshire, have both unanimously approved of the Measures agreed on at the late general Congress, and have probably before this transmitted their Petitions and Remonstrances.

'Tis not in the least doubted, but that the Merchants and others, will at their Meeting To-Morrow, come into the same Agreement with those of New-York and Philadelphia in Regard of importing Goods from Great-Britain.

We hear that the Courts of Justice are certainly to go on at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire as usual, this Week. (*In the Name of Wonder, Why do they not go on here in the same Manner?*)

Extract of a Letter from New York, Nov. 25, 1765.

—"Our Custom-House now clears Vessels as usual, with a Certificate, that there is no Stamps. We have now a Vessel up for London; and on hearing from you, I shall ship your Effects."

Wednesday last died at Roxbury, Colonel FRANCIS BRINLEY; his Funeral was attended in this Town on Saturday last.

The same day arrived here Capt. Inglish, from the West-Indies, who informs, that being at St. Eustatia the Beginning of this Month, several Gentlemen came there from St. Christophers, and gave Account that on the last Day of October the People of that Island took Possession of the Stamped Papers, and BURNT the whole of them;——no Damage was done to the Persons or Properties of any.

The Duty of Excise upon Tea, Coffee, &c expir'd at the late Session of the General Court.

Friday last a Child of Mr. Wray's, at New Boston, was so scal'd by the oversetting of a Saucepan of boiling Chocolate, that it expired immediately.

Yesterday Morning arrived here Captain Nathaniel Phillips in 13 Weeks from Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on FRIDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Camblets, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a Brocade Silk Gown, and other Apparel, Watches, &c &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Assortment of European Goods, suitable to the Season.

N. B. Constant Attendance is given at said Room.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

This Evening, To-morrow and Friday Evenings

CAse of Draws, Desk, Tables, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds, several Gold Rings, a Cloth Ridinghood, a Russell Gown, a Camblet Cloak, several Casks of Barley, and a Variety of European Goods.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last

Twelve Whites One Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week*

Monday, 28 m. aft.	3	Friday, 40 m. aft.	6
Tuesday, 16 m. aft.	4	Saturday 28 m. aft.	7
Wednesday, 4 m. aft.	5	Lord's day, 12 m aft	8
Thursday 52 m. aft.	5	Dbast Q. 5 Day 8 Mo	

& Vide the Ach page 53. & Vide the Circular Letter & the Margin page 180.
Vide page 277 & Vide page 283.

Tho's Hickling

Has just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from LONDON, a large Assortment of English and India GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he sells at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horse-Lane, leading to Charlestown-Ferry:

A Genteel Assortment of superfine Cloths with a great variety of inferior ditto
Yorkshire Plains
Blue, grey and green Rattens
Knapt Half-thicks
Frizes
Blue & drab color'd Kersey
black, blue & cloth-colour'd Serges—Bearskins
pink, crimson, scarlet, green and cloth colour'd Colchester Baize
white, blue, green and red drapery Baize
3-qr. 7-8th and yard-wide white Flannels
blue, red and strip'd Duffils
Blankets—Swanskins
flowered Serge
Swanskin for Ironing-cloths
Patches, Calicoes and Chints
plain & mix'd Bengal
black and colour'd Taffity
black and colour'd ell-wide Persians
black, blue, white and pink narrow ditto
Bandannoes
silk and lungee Romalls
black barcelona Cravats
alamode Handkerchiefs
wide and narrow Alamode Plushes—Cotton-Holland
3-qr. and 7-8 Dowlas
yd-wide, 7-8 and 3-qr Cotton Checks
Apron ditto—Furniture dit.
blue & white and dark cotton Gowns
crimson and white, purple and white, yellow and white Ginghams for mens waistcoats
pink, purple, crimson, blue and black figur'd Modes
scarlet, cloth-col'd, & black Sattins
plain and sprig'd, white and black Gauze
black sprig'd Satin
black and white Cat-gut
Harlequin Gauze
yd-wide and 7-8 Lawns
ditto Cambricks
silk and worsted Mecklinburg
Venetian Poplins
coloured Taberetts
Brilliants—colour'd Crapes
Irish Camblets
Dorsetteens
rich mode Lutestrings
figur'd ditto
plain and sprig'd Messinets
Tobines, Moines
rich Sheveretts
barley-corn Floretts
rich Dimitteens—Grizzets
pink and brown Broglio's
worsted Stuffs
black, white, blue, pink, crimson, green and cloth-colour'd Tammies
Camblets of all prices
black, white, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and cloth colour'd Shalloons
Durants of all colours
Duroys
Calimancoes of all colours
black plain Russel
black Everlasting
drab, green and crimson worsted Grograms
worsted Damasks
4-qr and 7-8th Garlix
shire and book Muslin
yd-wide, 7-8th and 3-qr. Irish Linnens
Irish Sheeting
Ticklenburgs—Oznabrigs
Ravens Duck
Russia Drabs
clouting and Russia Dispers
fine napkin Diaper
Russia Linnens
brown & yellow Hollands
yellow Canvas
India Dimity—long Lawn
Scotch Plaid
white and dyed Jeans
pillow Fustians
figured Dimities
English and Scotch Plaids
black, olive and drab colour'd Cotton-Velvets
cotton-velvet Shapes
women's black Velvet
Velvet for Capes
men's Buckram
Ivory Combs
Worsteds and Crewells
Stay Buckrams
men's Riding Gloves
men's and women's black, glaz'd & shammy Gloves
women's glaz'd & unglaz'd pompadore ditto
men's and women's white glaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves and Mitts
women's black, cloth-col'd and white silk Mitts
black sattin Hats
chipt Hats and Bonnets
men's black, white, spotted and masqueraded rib'd & plain silk Hose, *which will be sold near the sterling Cost.*
thread, cotton and worsted ditto—women's thread, cotton and worsted Hose
knit Under-waistcoats
black, scarlet and crimson Gimp and sash Trimming
colour'd and black Gimps
Hose Trimming
white Cap-Lace
black bone Lace
women's callimancoe and russel Shoes
Clogs and Goloshoes
striped Cambletts
strip'd, scarlet and green worsted Caps
crimson and green mock-velvet ditto
black, crimson and cloth-col'd knit Breeches-Peices
white water'd Tabby
white and colour'd Threads

☞ A large Assortment of fashionable plain and figur'd Ribbons

black sattin, taffity and padusoy ditto
mouse-colour'd Muffs and Tippets, *of a peculiar kind*
likewise a number of common Muffs and Tippets
horsehair & mohair Buttons
double and single gilt ditto
black glass and horn ditto
Mohair, Silk and hair and silk Twist
Cord, braid strapping and Galloom
black and colour'd silk Ferrets—silk and worsted Binding for men's Cloaths
basket-work twist Buttons
silk Knee Garters
white and strip'd Tapes
broad and narrow Qualities
strip'd and letter'd Garters
cotton and thread Laces
Pins—narrow Pratties
chequ'd, flower'd and spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Barcelona Handkerchiefs per the Dozen; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves; *Cheshire* and *Glocester* Cheese; Stair-Cloths; Hearth and Shoe-Brushes; Carpet and long Hair Brooms; Holland Brushes in setts; writing, cartridge, press and bonnet Paper; quarto and smaller Bibles; Accompt-Books; Ink-Powder; Wool-cards; Butt-Sales, &c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.
Biddeford, October 14 1765.

Notice is hereby given to the delinquent proprietors of the Narragansett No 1, that unless they pay the several sums hereafter affixed to each delinquents name respectively, together with incidental charges to Mr. Samuel Scammon, of Pepperellborough, in the county of York, innholder, on or before the second Tuesday of March, which will be in the year 1766, they may expect that so much of each of such delinquents interest in said township will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Scammon aforesaid, on the aforesaid second Tuesday of March, as will be sufficient to discharge their respective taxes, with the charges as aforesaid. Said tax was levied in the year 1764. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The proprietors who are delinquent, are as follows, viz.

	Lawful Money £.	s.	d.		Lawful Money £.	s.	d.
Daniel Ringe	0	12	3	*Sam. Kneeland*	0	18	4
John Giddings	0	18	4	*Nich. Rowlings*	0	12	3
Caleb Kimball	0	7	3	*Daniel Tinney*	0	6	11
John Andrews	0	7	4	*Thomas Tinney*	0	12	3
Samuel Taylor	0	12	3	*Cornelius Davis*	0	9	2
Samuel Ingalls	0	18	4	*John Stickney*	0	6	2
John Brown	0	6	2	*Gersham Brown*	0	6	2
Edw. Cogswell	0	18	0	*John Shepherd*	0	6	2
Jonathan Clark	0	7	3	*John Pickard*	0	12	3
Richard Brown	0	7	3	*John Hobson*	0	9	2
John Lovewell	0	14	3	*Benj. Pearson*	0	6	2
George Croft	0	18	4	*John Leighton*	0	6	2
Isaac Fellows	0	6	2	*John Jackson*	0	18	4
Thomas Sparks	0	3	1	*Sa. Hutchinson*	0	6	2
Jonathan Very	0	12	3	*William Allen*	0	9	2
Zechariah Davis	0	1	7	*John Davis*	0	12	3
Dan. Sumersby	0	12	3	*Samuel Hadley*	0	9	2
Thomas Smith	0	6	2	*Daniel Ruff*	0	6	2
Sam Kneeland	0	18	4	*Robert Swan*	0	6	2
Edward Colcutt	0	18	0	*Christ Keneston*	0	6	2
Moses Chase	0	6	2	*Moses Dunnel*	0	6	2

Jeremiah Hill, *Amos Chase,* *John Nason,* } Proprietors Committee.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.
Biddeford, October 14. 1765.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Narraganset township, No. 1, at a meeting held at Narraganset aforesaid, in the county of York and province aforesaid, Voted the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling to pay the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin's salary for the present year, which amounts to eleven shillings and two pence lawful money on each original right. Notice is hereby given to the several proprietors of the aboresaid Naraganset, that they pay the respective sums affix'd to each original right above mentioned, to Mr. Samuel Scammon of Pepperellborough, in the county of York, innholder, on or before the second Tuesday of March, which will be in the year 1766, or they may expect that so much of their interest will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said taxes, with the charge of sale, at the house of Mr. Samuel Scammon aforesaid, on the day aforesaid. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. *Jeremiah Hill,* *Amos Chase,* *John Nason,* } Proprietors Committee.

To be Sold at the Shop of the late Mrs. *Mary Gallop's*, in Hanover Street, at a very low Price, the Trading Stock of the said Deceased, consisting of one handsome Glass Branch, Sets of Salvers, Single Ditto Tea Glasses, Jelly and Syllabub do. flower'd Decanters, Beakers and Wine Glasses, Cruets, Salts, with sundry other Sorts of Glasses; China of sundry Sorts; white and brown Stone Ware of all Sorts; Delph ditto; Toys of various Sorts; Split Peas by the Cask; Florence Oyl; with other Articles, too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Distill-House lately improved by *William Story*, Esq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market.—Good New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel. Also Rum exchang'd for Molasses at a reasonable rate.

Fr. William Geyer

Has just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from LONDON,

A Fine Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell exceeding cheap for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to Mr. *Joseph Scott*, in Union street, *Boston*.

POT-Ash Kettles and Coolers, to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit, by

THOMAS HICKLING,

At his Shop at the Corner of Black Horse Lane, leading to Charlestown Ferry.

In the *Boston-Packet*,
Capt. Marshall,
Who is just arrived from LONDON,

SAMUEL ELIOT

HAS imported a large Assortment of *Winter GOODS*, which he is determined to sell at very lowest Rates, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market; where may also be had, China Cups and Saucers. Green Tea by the Pound. Poland Starch by the Cask, English Soles, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Hughes,

In Kingstreet;

English Duck from No. 1 to 8, Russia and Ravens ditto, Ticklingburgs, Oznabrigs, Starch, long and short Pipes, White Lead, Brimstone, Printing Ink, Gun Powder in half and Quarter Barrels, English Peas, Cordage, Cables and Junk. Likewise a Quantity of Mehogany, a few Barrels Mackrel, and choice Cotton Wool by the Bag——Also an assortment of English Goods.—— *N. B.* A few Ship Hearths, and a Copper Kettle for Ship Use.

A few Hogsheads and Barrels of choice brown SUGAR, and Molasses—to be Sold—Enquire of *Lewis Gray*, at his Store, No. 1, *Butler's* Row, near the Market.

To be Sold at Store No. Three, *Butler's* Row,—*viz.* A few Pieces black Velvet and Padusoys—Also, Pitch, Tar, a few Barrels Pickled Herrings, Russia Duck, Irish Linnens, &c.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Tenement, with two Rooms on a Floor, and good Accommodations, Situate in Long Lane: Enquire of *Samuel Bass*, jun. living in one End of said House. Either End of said House to Let.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Hutchinson*, deceased, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Henry Lloyd*, sole Executor to her last Will and Testament, in Order for Settlement.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ, A likely Negro Woman, about 22 Years old, who can do all Sorts of House Work, and can be well recommended for her Faithfulness and Honesty: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Nathaniel Appleton,

Has just Opened at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston,

A great Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Season, just arrived in Capt. *Marshall*, which he will sell exceeding Cheap for Cash only.

GEORGE GREEN begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has this day open'd a fresh assortment of English Goods, at the shop lately improved by Capt. Forbes, at the corner of Williams's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's——consisting of Woollens, Linnens, Cottons, Silks, &c.——too many to be here particularly mentioned: where any persons, in Town or Country, who will favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail.

Nov. 18, 1765.

Choice Muscovado Sugar, by the Barrel, and Loaf Sugar of all Sorts, to be Sold at Messrs. *Cheever's* Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely and well-built Ship, burthen'd about 140 Tons, already launch'd, and completed finish'd, and may be equip'd for the Sea in three Weeks if desired. She is a hartherfine Vessel, has fine Accommodations, and is of good Dimensions for the Carolina, West-India or Mediterranean Trade. She may be purchas'd partly with English Goods.——Enquire of Joseph & William Russell, *in Providence.*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.